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U.S. Willing to Talk
To Russians About
Defensive WeaponsBy Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Reagan administration official has said that the United States would be willing to negotiate its missile defense plan along with seeking cuts in offensive weapons systems when talks with the Soviet Union resume next month.

He also said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz would be authorized to affirm to Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko that the United States would be ready to consider "measures of restraint" in testing the anti-satellite weapons now under development.

The official, as well as Mr. Shultz in a separate briefing for members of Congress Thursday, stressed that the United States was approaching the negotiations as a comprehensive package with the goal of seeking stability in Soviet and U.S. military strength through trade-offs in the various weapons.

Until Thursday, American officials had said they hoped the Geneva talks would lead to negotiations on strategic offensive arms and medium-range offensive missiles, along with "discussions" on the administration's long-term research plans for a defensive shield against missiles. This had led to uncertainty about whether the administration would be willing to include any cuts on defensive weapons when the talks resume.

The senior official said Thursday that the administration would, in fact, make its space weapons program subject to negotiation.

For the first time since the announcement on Nov. 22 of the Shultz-Gromyko talks in Geneva Jan. 7-8, a long briefing was held for reporters to provide some information on the work that has been going on in recent weeks to prepare the U.S. position.

The official's remarks seemed aimed at indicating to the Soviet Union, U.S. allies and public opinion that the Reagan administration, despite continuing internal differences, was approaching the Geneva talks in what he called a "serious, flexible and constructive" manner.

"We have identified some ideas and concepts which we think hold promise for bridging gaps which existed heretofore," the official said. He added that the United States was continuing to stress reducing the size of each side's offensive nuclear arsenal, but also was ready to negotiate on the research program for defensive weapons as well.

"We are ready in going to Geneva to exchange thoughts on these ideas," he said, "hopefully to receive some from the Soviet Union, and we hope to come away with an agreed plan for the early renewal of formal dialogue and negotiations in each of these areas."

The main goal of the Geneva talks is to set up a format for continuing the negotiations in a detailed way in three major areas — strategic offensive arms, medium-range missiles and defensive weapons. The official said the United States was flexible on the eventual format.

The most contentious issue facing the arms control talks are the two programs that the Soviet Union says must be given priority. The first is the current U.S. plan for testing a weapon that could knock out satellites in space. New tests of this system are due to take place this winter. The second is the expensive, long-term research program to develop a defense against missiles aimed at the United States and its allies.

Mikhail S. Gorbachov, the Soviet Politburo member who has been visiting London this past week, has emphasized that the American defensive weapons could upset the

nuclear balance and lead to intensified Soviet spending on offensive weapons.

State Department officials are known to believe that the defensive programs ought to be pursued but should also be offered eventually as a trade-off for sharp Soviet cuts in the multi-warhead "heavy" land-based missiles that Washington planners say give Moscow an offensive advantage. The State Department also favors negotiating an early accord that might include a moratorium on testing of the anti-satellite weapons as a way of getting the talks moving.

The senior official Thursday seemed to support the State Department view, but argued as well for pursuing the research program.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Ethiopia: Images of Famine

At a refugee camp at Korem, a mother and child too weak to stand huddle under a blanket. They are among the victims of the famine that is killing thousands daily. Despite major relief efforts, officials say as many as six million people are in dire need of food. A page of pictures, Page 7.

Associated Press/Westmoreland

Libya-Spain Summit Focused on African Questions

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has said that a meeting he had with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez

this week dealt mostly with developments in northwest Africa.

At a separate news conference, Mr. Gonzalez acknowledged Thursday that the United States would probably be critical of the

secretly planned meeting, which took place on the Spanish resort island of Majorca on Wednesday.

The meeting followed similar ones that Colonel Qadhafi has had recently with President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, partly breaking what had been a U.S.-led international isolation of the Libyan leader for persistently sponsoring international terrorism.

This week Cambio 16, a leading Spanish newsmagazine, reported that Libya had recently given Spanish Basque separatists \$900,000 and that Mr. Gonzalez has known about the financing for the last month. Colonel Qadhafi denied any support of terrorists while Mr. Gonzalez said the subject had not been raised at the meeting. He added that the Libyan leader had not promised not to interfere in Spanish internal affairs.

The meeting was arranged through Bruno Krusky, the former Austrian chancellor.

Colonel Qadhafi requested the meeting, according to Spanish officials, who insisted that it was a private, not official, one. But the rightist Spanish opposition, Popular Alliance, called the meeting shameful and most of Spain's leading newspapers expressed outrage in editorials Thursday morning.

Calling for a report to Parliament, El País wrote, "Qadhafi is a controversial character on the international scene, has not been noted for his friendship with Spain and his presence on our soil is astonishing."

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2 Oil Tankers Reported Hit By Missiles In Gulf War

The Associated Press

LONDON — Two oil tankers, the Norwegian-owned Thorshavet and a Liberian-registered vessel, were reported hit by missiles Friday in the Gulf.

Shipping officials in Oslo said the Thorshavet was set ablaze. Lloyd's of London said two seamen were killed aboard the Liberian ship.

Iraq reported that its fighter planes raided two "large naval targets" near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and that the attacks were "in line with our determination to tighten the blockade imposed on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports in the exclusion zone of war operations."

It declared the blockade in February in an effort to cut Iran's oil export income. Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980.

There have been 61 confirmed attacks on oil tankers and bulk carriers by Iranian or Iraqi fighters in the Gulf since the start of this year.

Iraq's announcement, made by a military spokesman in Baghdad, said the planes "scored direct hits" on two "large naval targets."

Gulf shipping sources said the Norwegian vessel was struck by a French-made Exocet missile at about midday, setting it afire. The sources said the vessel had just finished taking on a full load of Iranian crude oil at Kharg Island.

Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit determined that the attack took place about 60 miles (97 kilometers) south of Kharg Island. It could not say whether there were any casualties.

The ship had left Singapore on Dec. 2 for the Gulf, the sources said. Arve Strand, a spokesman for the Norwegian Shipowners Association, said there were 26 or 27 crew members aboard the 114,099-ton ship, 19 Norwegians and the rest Spaniards.

Mr. Strand quoted the owner, Thor Dahl's Rederiet of Sandefjord, Norway, as saying that 24 crew members abandoned ship because of the fire, leaving two men aboard. The owners later said the crew were returning to the ship.

Lloyd's, which monitors shipping movements around the world, said the crew of the 52,661-ton Liberian tanker Magnolia had abandoned ship.

U.S. Judge Rules Deaths Due to Weather Forecast

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A U.S. district judge ruled Friday that the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is liable for the deaths of three fishermen lost at sea four years ago when forecasters failed to predict a fierce storm.

Judge Joseph Tauro said the federal agency negligently failed for more than three months to maintain a weather buoy that could have provided an accurate forecast for the Georges Bank fishing grounds.



United Press International
Crowds gathered Friday to survey the damage after a booby-trapped car exploded by a school in a Druze town near Beirut.

Israeli Options on Lebanon Limited as Talks Drag

(Continued from Page 1)

stead, the government opted this fall to make one more try at direct military negotiations with the Lebanese and indirect contacts with the Syrians.

The Israelis stripped their demands down to what they considered the bare minimum. They no longer insisted, as they had in the earlier negotiations, that led to the defunct May 17, 1983, truce withdrawal.

By all accounts, this two-track approach has led nowhere. At Naqoura, the talks have been deadlocked on the future role of UN troops in southern Lebanon.

Israel wants the UN force to take control of much of the territory now occupied by the Israeli Army and to serve as a buffer for an Israeli-supported militia that would be stationed in far southern Lebanon. Lebanon insist that its own army can police the south, and that the UN force should be confined to the area near the international border.

The two sides have not even begun serious discussions of the second major issue in the talks, the role, if any, of the Israeli-backed militia, the South Lebanon Army. The Lebanese and Syrians strongly oppose any continuing deployment of this force in the territory.

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He added that the U.S. goal was a negotiated withdrawal. "Our national interests," he said, "are not served by simply keeping the Soviets tied down in Afghanistan."

The Russians, he said, became more aggressive in 1984, putting in an additional 10,000 troops to their forces in Afghanistan up to 115,000. In spite of this, he said, they "have very little to show militarily" and, "in fact, may have lost some ground."

U.S. Official Says Soviet Stalemated In Afghanistan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A high-level State Department official says he sees no end to the stalemate between guerrillas and Soviet forces in Afghanistan unless the Soviet Union agrees to negotiate a withdrawal.

The official, Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Thursday that five years after Soviet troops joined the fighting, the guerrilla resistance was causing a "protracted, bloody, savage and ultimately inconclusive struggle."

In keeping with U.S. policy, Mr. Armacost refused to answer questions about aid to the guerrilla forces.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Faith Is Strong, Religious Weaker

Americans are turning away from the dictates of organized religion and are drawing upon their own spiritual feelings to define their faith, according to William J. McCready, program director of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. He calls it a major change in the country's religious character.

Religious faith remains strong, Dr. McCready said, but for growing numbers of people an individual search for meaning has become the central religious experience, replacing unquestioning obedience to religious authority.

He said that 60 percent of Americans today reject the concept of "absolute moral guidelines." Ten years ago, only about 40 percent held that view.



NYT
Christmas trees dot Madison Avenue in New York City this season.

Fros and Cons Of Banning Ads

Advertising by lawyers, once banned by bar associations as unethical, promotes competition and leads to lower fees for ordinary legal services like wills and divorces, according to a Federal Trade Commission survey of 3,200 attorneys in 17 states.

On another front, the nationwide ground swell against drunken driving may draw out beer and wine advertising on radio and television, where cigarette and liquor commercials have long been barred. A broad

coalition of groups, including the National Parent-Teachers Association and the Consumer Federation of America, is pushing for a congressional ban.

Brewers and vintners pay broadcast media \$720 million a year for ads, and both groups are fighting the proposed ban.

Short Takes

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, will spend Christmas at the White House and the New Year's holiday at the Palm Springs, California, estate of Walter H. Annenberg, the multimillionaire publisher and former ambassador to Britain.

Washington Village, the up-market new name for one of Baltimore's oldest neighborhoods, doesn't sit well with everyone who lives there. The area got its original name, Figtown, from the drosses of hogs who crossed it a century ago on the way from the railroad station to the slaughterhouse. "This place will always be Figtown," says Gene Buscemi, 43, manager of the Figtown Tavern. Says Mary Donaldson, 63, a Figtown born and raised, "To me, it's a term of endearment."

Artifacts of the civil rights struggle, such as the charred frame of a burning Ku Klux Klan cross, broken glass from a bombed church, and a 14-minute videotape featuring police dragging black protesters away, lunch-counter demonstrators, National Guardsmen sweeping the "Old Miss" campus, form a permanent exhibit at the Mississippi State Historical Museum in Jackson. The building is otherwise largely devoid of memorabilia of the antebellum South.

Shorter Takes: U.S. consumers of chicken is rapidly catching up with pork and beef and experts think it will overtake them both by the end of the century. . . . Casper, Wyoming, has 726 cars per 1,000 residents, the most in the United States. Laredo, Texas, has the fewest, 373 per 1,000, with New York City next at 376, according to the 1980 census. . . . One of every eight American pupils attends a private school, the U.S. Education Department reports. The National Education Association says the reason may be "the very negative image that public education has unduly received."

—Compiled by ARTHUR BIGBEE

Guatemala Hastens Hamlets

Indians Put in 'Model Villages' to End Links to Guerrillas

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

NABAJ, Guatemala — Two years after taking to the mountains in a campaign against leftist guerrillas in the rugged Indian highlands, the Guatemalan Army is rushing to complete a network of strategic hamlets intended to end civilian support of the rebels.

A culmination of the army's counterinsurgency doctrine, the program establishes rigid control of an Indian population that has become a base of support for the leftist guerrillas in their protracted war against successive military governments.

The hamlets are known here as "model villages," or merely "built towns," and the army said they are part of an effort to extend modern services to the long-neglected and isolated Indians. Church and human rights groups abroad have asserted that the hamlets are modified concentration camps.

The army's Section of Civilian Affairs, which is in charge of "pacification" of the civilian populations in former rebel areas, makes clear that the towns have definite military purposes.

The hamlets have been built along new roads constructed by army engineers who can through the pine-forested mountains. Heretofore, they had been impenetrable to the military vehicles that can be seen now.

Acat and Tzabal have been erected over the ruins of towns of the same names that residents say were bombed, burned and bulldozed by the army during offensives in 1981 and 1982 against the guerrillas.

While Indians traditionally live in scattered communities where fields alternate with adobe houses over a vast expanse of countryside, Acat and Tzabal are concentrated collections of wooden one-room houses with metal roofs. They are laid out on a neat grid of gravel streets, with streetlights.

In short, a population that once lived scattered over a large expanse

is now concentrated in easily guarded, and controlled, communities.

Colonel Paiz, at his headquarters in Guatemala City, said the hamlets would provide the Indians the food, shelter, security and work often denied in the past. The Indians are descendants of the ancient Mayans and who make up more than half of Guatemala's population of 7 million.

The colonel insisted that the towns were not being built for strategic purposes and thus could not be called "strategic hamlets" as were those that U.S. Army Special Forces, or Green Berets, organized in Vietnam. He said the object was to provide the Indians with their two most basic needs, "security and development" through provision of roads, electricity, clean water, land and work.

But a four-day trip here in Quiché province, the center of one of the four "poles of development," makes clear that the towns have definite military purposes.

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you follow orders," he said. "If you

don't, they kill you."

As he spoke, almost all of the other men of Tzabal's 1,890 residents were outside of town, clearing land around a hill above it where about 300 soldiers have established a base.

The informant said he was in town because he was assigned communal chores. He said the men of the village had been working for the army on the hillside for the better part of a month without pay

and without being able to devote enough time to grow their own food. He said their plots were me-



The New York Times
An Indian civil defense unit on parade in Guatemala.

Workers Find 9 Bodies, but Fail to Reach Utah Miners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

ORANGEVILLE, Utah — Rescue workers in a smoke-filled coal mine where 27 persons had been trapped underground by fire, then moved deeper into the mine in hope of finding the 18 others still alive.

The bodies were found about 200 feet (61 meters) behind the coal-fed fire that trapped the 26 men and one woman inside the Wilberg Mine in central Utah on Wednesday night.

No contact had been made with the 18 remaining miners, but there was hope that they had reached a "safe-retreat" chamber, said a spokesman for Emery Mining Co., operator of the Wilberg Mine.

The chamber is one-and-one-half miles (2.4 kilometers) inside the mine and 2,800 feet behind the fire.

The large refuge chamber contained up to two days' worth of air plus rescue kits with small supplies of oxygen, officials said. Concern grew Friday that air would run out before rescuers reached the area.

The searchers, tethered together by rope, inched past smoldering coal to find the nine bodies. At one point, they were forced back out by exploding chunks of hot coal before they continued the rescue effort, a spokesman said.

Those trapped in the mine included six company officials. The fire erupted as the workers tried to break a production record, officials said.

The fire is potentially the worst U.S. mining accident since 1972, when 91 miners died in a fire in Idaho.

(AP, UPI)

DIAMONDS



YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices

by ordering direct from Antwerp, the long-lived tree is a prime example, said George Waller of Oklahoma State University. The toxin is caffeine.

"We think this is the cause of what coffee farmers call 'tired soil,'" Dr. Waller said. "Coffee farmers everywhere have found that after about 10 to 25 years, the tree just isn't as productive."

He suggested that similar toxin buildups could be responsible for the soil problems reported with other long-lived crops such as citrus and grapes.

In some cases, scientists reported, the chemical weapons that plants use can be turned to the farmer's advantage.

Plants that produce toxins against weeds can be planted to rid a field of weeds before the crop is planted.

"We think this is a method of reducing the amount of herbicides used in agriculture," said Douglas Womach of North Carolina State University.

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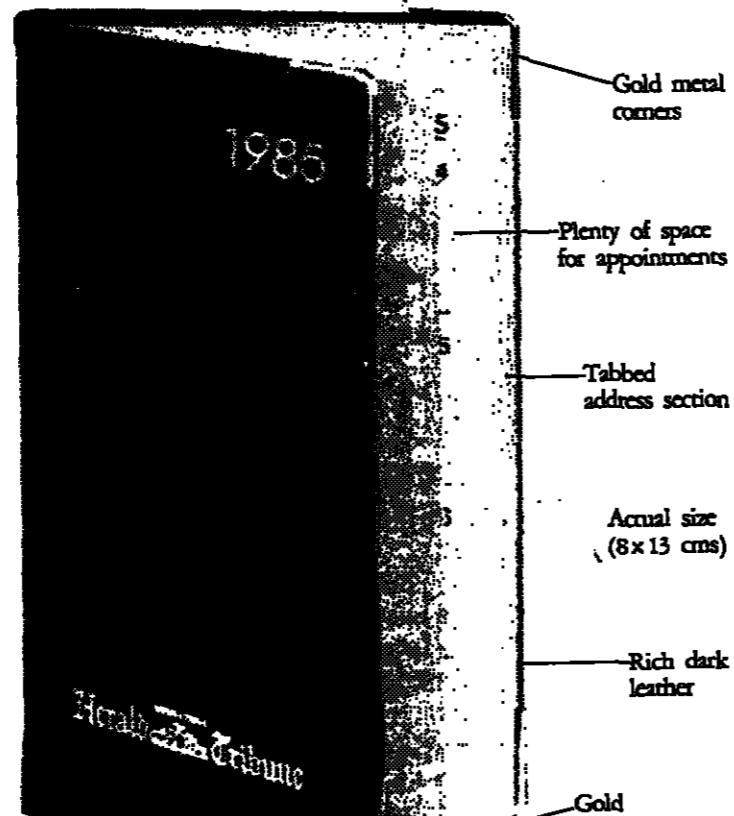
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Happy Holidays and a Marvelous 1985!

In Singapore, Main Question Is Whether Lee Will Sweep

By Barbara Crossett

New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — A million and a half Singaporeans were expected to vote Saturday in a national election in which the major question was whether Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his People's Action Party would again win every seat in Parliament.

Mr. Lee has portrayed the election as both a referendum on his record and a vote of confidence in his vision of the future: a dynamic,

cultured, Swiss-style nation by 1999.

He has been prime minister for 25 years — during colonial self-rule, during a short-lived merger with Malaysia and since independence, which was granted in 1965.

Opposition parties are saying a quarter-century of dominance by one party is enough if a semblance of democracy is to survive.

Whatever the outcome of the election, in which voting is compulsory, it will be a watershed for the political development of this small

island nation, according not only to Mr. Lee's party but also to the opposition and to political commentators.

Mr. Lee, 61, is universally acknowledged here as the architect of Singapore's phenomenal growth, from underdevelopment into a banking, commercial and manufacturing center with a standard of living that rivals that of Western Europe.

He has hinted that this will be his last term and appears to be trying to put in place a new political generation of his choosing. This year, he asked his longest-serving colleagues in the party to relinquish their seats in Parliament, saying it was time for to make way for new blood.

More than half of Singapore's voters are under the age of 35. A quarter of a million new electors from 21 to 26 have been added to the rolls since the last election in 1980.

In the voting Saturday for members of the 73-seat lower house, there will be 26 new faces in the People's Action Party lineup, 21 of them under the age of 40. Among them is Mr. Lee's son, Lee Hsien Loong, 32, who left his post as second-in-command of Singapore's armed forces to take up politics, raising charges from the opposition that a dynasty was being established.

"This election will decide once and for all whether Singapore will continue on the road to democracy or whether it will take a step backward into one-party rule," said J.B. Jeyaretnam, Singapore's only opposition member of Parliament, at a political rally here Sunday. Mr. Jeyaretnam won his seat in a 1981 by-election.

His constituency has been redrawn, prompting predictions that he will lose the seat. In four previous national elections, no opposition candidate has won.

Mr. Jeyaretnam, whose left-of-center Workers' Party is fielding 15



Lee Kuan Yew

candidates, said in an interview that he senses a restlessness and unconfused dissatisfaction among Singaporeans. He says Mr. Lee's sweep of his party's old guard indicates that the same message is reaching him.

Mr. Lee's party is being challenged in 49 constituencies by three independent candidates, the Workers' Party and seven smaller parties — the Singapore United Front, the United People's Front, Barisan Sosialis (a major opposition party which it withdrew from Parliament in 1966 and boycotted the 1968 election), the Singapore Democratic Party, the Singapore Justice Party, the Islamic Movement and the Singapore National Malay Organization.

The People's Action Party is not being challenged for the 30 other seats.

The opposition parties are concentrating on matters that appear to be small issues, but that are important at the grass-roots level: government changes in the education system that are thought to reward the brightest at the expense of other children; government incentives to college-educated women to marry and have more children; and a proposed raising of the age — to 65 from 55 — at which Singaporeans can begin to withdraw money from compulsory retirement accounts.

China is known to be unhappy with the recent tightening of U.S. rules on importing textiles. The regulations, which went into effect on Sept. 7, effectively restrict indirect textile exports by China to the United States. China has strongly protested the "country of origin" rule, asserting that it threatens 100,000 textile jobs.

Although Western diplomats had said they expected China to renege on its commitment to buy between six to eight million metric tons (6.6 to 8.8 short tons) of U.S. grain this year, the Chinese have steadfastly insisted that they would honor the grain agreement.

Until a major effort to attract tourists was started a few years ago, China had one of the strictest visa policies of any nation. Although two million tourists come here annually now, and many more businessmen, the practice has been to require them to obtain visas in advance from Chinese embassies and consulates abroad.

The official English-language newspaper, *China Daily*, said Thursday that beginning Saturday an office at Beijing airport would issue visas to foreigners and overseas Chinese with valid passports. But Thursday's newspaper account and an earlier announcement in the Chinese-language *Beijing Ribao* left key aspects of the policy unclear.

China Daily said that the airport visa office would assess the visa status of applicants "according to the mission" that they declared, adding that the purpose of the policy was "to streamline the entry process for foreigners, especially those who wish to enter China as quickly as possible for business reasons." This suggested that people other than businessmen, whose presence is wanted here, could be turned away at the airport.

The China International Travel Service, which handles arrangements for tourists, said that the agency had been informed of the new policy but that it continued to prefer that tourist groups obtain their visas before arrival, from diplomatic posts. Foreign airlines and Western consular officers in Beijing said they would advise tourists to stick to the old approach until the new one is clarified.

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Soviet Defectors Listen To Call of the Homeland

Moscow Encouraged Recent Influx Of Citizens Dissatisfied With the West

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For Turgenev, a Russian away from his homeland was like a slice cut off from the loaf.

The Russian word for the feeling is *tsuka* — melancholy, a longing. For those away from home, it is an engrossing yearning for the motherland that, Russians say, few other people can appreciate.

Throughout history, Russians have left their homeland. By most accounts, few have escaped *tsuka*.

Tsuka, and perhaps a little help from the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, seems to be bringing quite a few Russians home these days. It is a trend that the Soviet government appears to be encouraging, and one they were convinced he was leaving of his own volition.

Moscow is giving the returnees high visibility and respectful treatment, and Westerners are beginning to suspect that a campaign may be under way to tempt home others.

Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, who defected 17 years ago with bitter words for the "prison" of her homeland, is back, talking of *tsuka* and condemning the West as a place where she was never free.

Oleg G. Bitov, a Soviet journalist who defected in 1983, is back, too, criticizing the Western nations in

U.S.-ASEAN Group Gets \$1-Million Grant

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-ASEAN Technology Center was formally presented with a \$1-million grant from the U.S. government Thursday. The center is a clearing house to encourage U.S. investment in Southeast Asia.

Sponsors include governments, companies and trade organizations in the six members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Brunei), the ASEAN-U.S. Business Council and several leading U.S.-based corporations.



Nikolai Ryzhikov

Svetlana Alliluyeva

Mstislav Rostropovich

Rudolf Nureyev

which he recently was publishing attacks on the Soviet Union.

The body of Boris Chaliapin, the great opera singer who died in 1938, was returned this fall from a grave in Paris for reburial in Moscow's most revered cemetery.

The event was greeted with an outpouring of sentiment. Chaliapin's friends are appearing on television to say that he never knew a happy moment abroad, talking only of *tsuka*.

This week, a Soviet soldier who defected in Afghanistan 18 months ago returned voluntarily to the Soviet Union from the United States.

Soviet Embassy officials brought

Nikolai Ryzhikov, 20, to the State

Department, and U.S. officials said

they were convinced he was leaving of his own volition.

Also back home are two Russian

soldiers, Sergeant Igor F. Rykov

22, and Oleg G. Khilar, 21, who

defected in Afghanistan and who,

like Mr. Bitov and Miss Alliluyeva,

had little good to say about the

motherland when they were in the

West. They, too, seem to be victims

of *tsuka*. A loving letter from home,

a long day spent walking the streets

in tears and an even longer visit to

the Soviet Embassy in London are

said to have brought them home.

All of them say they returned

voluntarily, and there is nothing to

show that this is not the case. But

they two soldiers spent three days in

the Soviet Embassy before taking

an Aeroflot flight to Leningrad,

and émigré friends of Mr. Bitov

stunned at his sudden return, say

they believe pressure of some sort

was brought to bear on him.

Although officials have been

putting a brake on emigration, the

flow of defectors has continued

over the years, including the dancers

Rudolf Nureyev and Mikhail

Baryshnikov, the musicians Mstis

lav Rostropovich and Maxim Shostakovich, the fighter pilot Viktor I.

Belenko and the chess player Viktor Korchnoi.

From sportsmen to tourists to

sailors to diplomats, no one seems

immune to defection. Few take the

route back home again.

The phenomenon has spawned

its own joke about a Soviet ques

tionnaire that asks: "One: Have

you ever been abroad? Two: If you

retried home, why?"

It is one of the elements in cur

rent U.S.-Soviet negotiations over a

new cultural exchange agreement,

with the Russians asking for what

amounts to a U.S. guarantee that

defectors would be returned.

Soviet propagandists struggle to

combat the image of a country that

so many people want to leave. The

press consistently portrays life in

the West as cruel and oppressive.

It was a memorable event, then,

when in September, a month after

Mr. Bitov's return, Miss Alliluyeva

came home. She was welcomed

with her 13-year-old American

daughter, Olga Peters, and granted

the Soviet citizenship that was

stripped from her after she defected

in 1967.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Facing Realities in Cyprus

Before his election as secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar toiled for years as its mediator on Cyprus. He now believes that Greek and Turkish Cypriots have edged near enough to a compromise to justify a meeting between their leaders next month. If he has judged right, Cyprus could be removed from diplomacy's intensive care unit. The United Nations needs such a victory. May the force be with him.

It has been 20 years since the UN sent a peacekeeping unit to Cyprus, and a decade since Turkey invaded to protect a Turkish minority under siege. Everything about that intervention is in dispute; the results are not. The Turkish community, 18 percent of Cyprus's 650,000 people, holds 37 percent of the land. A swap of populations completed the division of the island into the Greek-led Republic of Cyprus and the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar has searched patiently for a formula that would erase the green line dividing these enclaves. His plan is said to call on Turkish Cypriots to retreat to 29 percent of the land—with room for bargaining—and to

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Danger In Cap's 'Victory'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Let there be no mistake. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger is the strong man of the Reagan administration. He has won another battle over David A. Stockman and the other members of President Reagan's senior White House staff, sparing the Pentagon's spending plans, at least for now, from the cutbacks almost all other parts of government will experience in the budget Mr. Reagan sends Congress next month.

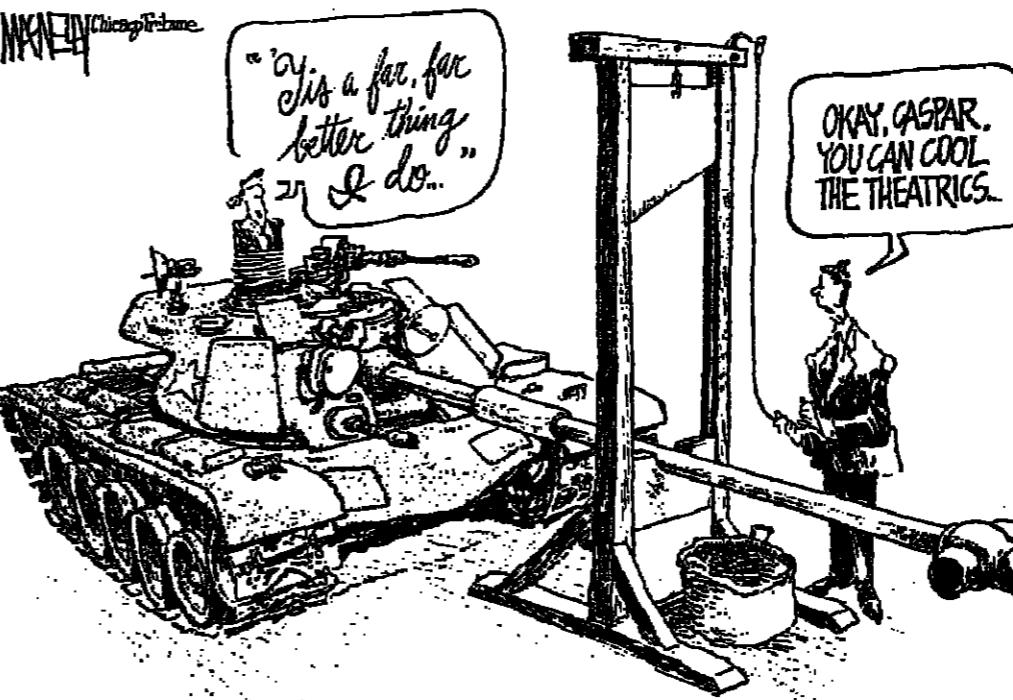
There are many members of Congress of both parties—including one Republican whose views, for reasons I will get to, merit special attention—who think Mr. Weinberger's "victory" may eventually rebound against both the armed services and the Republicans' best interests.

But the pattern of Mr. Weinberger's success within the administration is so striking and so consistent that it deserves exploration. In each of the last three years he has faced heavy pressure from some of Mr. Reagan's most influential advisers— including the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, his deputy, Richard G. Darman, and Mr. Stockman, who heads the Office of Management and Budget—to trim the military buildup in order to reduce the budget deficit.

This year Mr. Baker, Mr. Darman and Mr. Stockman were reinforced in their arguments by all the other members of the cabinet and by most leading Republican senators and representatives, whose help Mr. Reagan will need to pass a budget in 1985.

For all their argument that spending cuts had to be "across the board," Mr. Weinberger controlled the only vote that counts: the president's. The Pentagon got off with a token cut.

Part of the secret of his influence is surely his long friendship and service



with the president. Part of it is Mr. Reagan's own strongly held belief that military power is a good in itself—not one to be measured against other uses of the money.

But part of it is the fact that Mr. Weinberger has embraced more fully than any of his recent predecessors, the role of spokesman and advocate for the uniformed military services. If Mr. Reagan has wrapped himself in the flag, as critics charged during the last campaign, then Mr. Weinberger has put on the armed services uniform, figuratively speaking, and dared anyone to try to it.

Which brings me to that interesting Republican I mentioned. Representative John McCain of Arizona is the grandson and son of noted navy admirals. An Annapolis graduate, he was en route to his own flag rank when he was shot down over Hanoi in 1967 and spent six years in a North Vietnamese prison. After his release, Mr. McCain did a tour of duty as the navy's top lobbyist on Capitol Hill, then retired and in 1982 was elected to a House seat from Phoenix.

A prospective candidate to succeed Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona

when he retires in 1986, Mr. McCain is as conservative and defense-minded as his state—but an intelligent critic of what he sees happening in the Pentagon under Mr. Weinberger's management.

In essence, his argument is that Mr. Weinberger is not so much running the American military establishment as letting that establishment run him. "In the past," Mr. McCain said, "the secretary of defense was the guy who said to the military, 'You can have this much, but you can't have everything you want.' Cap [Weinberger] has almost always endorsed their requests."

What he has not done, Mr. McCain says, is make more than a "feeble attempt" at plausibly explaining why American security demands an ever-rising Pentagon budget. Under Mr. Weinberger, he said, the Pentagon is "very good at explaining the gee-whiz aspects, the virtues of Stealth, B-1, MX, the Apache helicopter—telling how this plane will fly upside down, 900 miles-an-hour at night, hit the target and come back, and the pilot won't even know he left. But they're not adept at telling why we ever need

to send that pilot or aircraft there to start with."

Mr. McCain is worried that under Mr. Weinberger's stewardship, "public support for significant increases in defense has declined from 70 percent in 1981 to 20 percent now—without a perceptible change or improvement in Soviet behavior." Americans, he added, "have lost faith that defense dollars are being spent without waste, fraud and abuse."

But the horror stories about overpriced spare parts are only the "tip of the iceberg," Mr. McCain said. More serious is the failure to be clear "about the commitments the United States has in the world."

"What my constituents find hard to understand," Mr. McCain said, "is why we still have 250,000 troops in Europe, 40 years after V-E Day, and why we commit 6 percent of our GNP, and Japan only 1 percent, to a defense program that guarantees Japan's oil supply lines."

Unless and until Mr. Weinberger answers the questions of the John McCains of Congress, his "victory" must be regarded as shaky.

The Washington Post

Nakasone: Will He Give Till It Hurts?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "Beware of Japanese bearing gifts" is a paraphrase of Virgil that describes the preparations being made here for President Reagan's meeting next month with Yasuhiro Nakasone. Prime Minister Nakasone is coming with what is advertised as an offer on auto quotas too good to refuse.

American officials want much wider trade concessions. The question is whether they can agree on a unified package, and then persuade President Reagan to take tough despite his warm feeling for the Japanese leader.

The two leaders meet in Los Angeles on Jan. 2 against a background of perilous imbalances in world trade. The United States is heading for a record annual deficit of \$120 billion for 1984. By far the largest component, \$35 billion, comes from the Japanese surplus in bilateral trade.

The trade deficits lead back through the overvalued dollar to high interest rates and the budget deficit. The imbalance is dangerous because if foreigners lose interest in buying American, they will start to unload dollars. The United States would have to raise interest rates to hold foreign investments. Higher rates would slow the U.S. economy and hurt such important debtor countries as Mexico and Brazil. All this would stagger the world economy.

The Japanese are well aware of the problem. The U.S. boom of the last two years has been the locomotive for an economic pickup in many other countries, including Japan. Anti-Japanese protectionist sentiment runs strong in the United States and elsewhere. As Japanese exports mount, so do protectionist barriers. Thus Tokyo has an interest in averting trouble later by restraining exports now.

The meeting between Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Reagan offers the Japanese an ideal occasion to show restraint. An almost perfect instrument is the quota agreement reached in 1981 to limit Japanese auto exports to the United States. The present accord, which holds down Japanese exports to America to 1.85 million vehicles annually, has fostered the soaring profits of U.S. automakers. It expires in March. And Japanese representatives have been wondering about whether Mr. Nakasone would not gain credit in the United States by offering to extend the accord at the meeting with Mr. Reagan.

Extension of the agreement would not be all that painful for Mr. Nakasone. It would build his major political asset in Japan, the friendly personal tie to Mr. Reagan. It would enhance the government's hold over the fractious Japanese auto industry.

It would suit the major Japanese manufacturers—Toyota, Nissan and Honda—because it would freeze their lucrative position in the United States while fending off such newer entrants as Mitsubishi.

So American officials do not regard an offer by Mr. Nakasone to extend the quota as a big favor. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William Brock, the special trade representative, are telling Mr. Reagan he should not even mention auto quotas to Mr. Nakasone. In their view Mr. Nakasone will have to extend the auto accord for his own reasons, and they want Mr. Reagan to concentrate on prying other concessions from the Japanese leader.

For Mr. Baldrige and Mr. Brock the goal is greater access for American manufactured goods to Japanese markets. They are particularly keen to promote the sale of high technology. They think Mr. Reagan should press Mr. Nakasone for a monitoring system, and for an understanding that noncompliance would bring U.S. retaliation against Japanese exports.

But those sharply defined goals are not shared throughout the U.S. government. The Pentagon wants to use Japanese vulnerability to American pressure to promote a larger military effort. The Treasury and the State Department think the United States should try to foster a change in the general mix of Japanese economic policies. They want Mr. Nakasone to stimulate Japanese consumption by running larger budget deficits. In that way, it is argued, Japanese consumers would buy more American goods and more Japanese products, thus relieving the pressure to export.

The upshot is a paradox not unfamiliar in the history of U.S.-Japanese relations. Tokyo is under heavy pressure to make trade concessions to the United States. Americans know the Japanese weakness, and have a strong interest in opening Japanese markets. But the United States has no good mechanism for establishing priorities among its own competing interests. For now, the summit of the economic superpowers promises no good feeling than good sense. And another chance to steady the world economy may go by the board.

The New York Times

Poland: IMF Membership May Loosen Its Soviet Ties

By Frank Lippis

NEW YORK — Poland's impending membership in the International Monetary Fund may have the disadvantage of legitimizing the discredited Jaruzelski regime. But Washington should take comfort in knowing that economists can now get busy undermining Soviet influence in Poland — something the Poles themselves have been unable to do.

The banned Solidarity trade union urged Polish membership in the fund to get secret deals between Warsaw and the Kremlin exposed by the noisy economists sent from IMF headquarters in Washington. Two other important benefits will also accrue from membership.

First, the fund's economists will show the Jaruzelski regime how to achieve real reform.

Second, the IMF requires members to work toward making their currencies freely convertible, and this will help pull the Polish economy out of the Soviet orbit and toward the West. Poland will be held accountable for its \$35-billion debt — something that can only help it work to normalize its relations with creditors.

Polish economists should have taken a new role in policy-making long ago — after the imposition of martial law, in December 1981, when General Wojciech Jaruzelski decided to try to follow the Hungarian economic model. But he had learned his lessons backward. Whereas the

Hungarian leader Janos Kadar is a reformer disguised as a disciplinarian, General Jaruzelski is a disciplinarian parading as a reformer.

General Jaruzelski followed Hungary in limiting the Central Planning Commission to forecasting, rather than directing, the economy. But enterprises still get allocations of raw materials rather than having to buy them on the open market, so centralized control continues.

Poland was also supposed to have stopped subsidizing industry, by replacing government handouts with loans that enterprises would have to pay back. But no Polish industries have since been declared bankrupt, as they surely would have been if subsidies were ended, so it appears that this was not implemented.

General Jaruzelski is either fooling himself or trying to fool the country. He will not fool the IMF, which knows the economies of its other East European members: Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary. The fund can force reform on Poland.

The economic benefits will undoubtedly have political repercussions, as they have had in Hungary. Eliminating centralized control undermines the Communist Party's stranglehold on the economy. Efficiency replaces loyalty, and

workers, managers and farmers soon recognize the political side of their economic interests. Eventually, they group together in lobbies, leading to a gradual devolution of political power.

Why does the Kremlin tolerate East European membership in the fund? For these reasons:

First, having withdrawn its subsidy for the Polish economy after martial law was declared, Moscow has lost some of its say in Poland.

Second, the Russians are themselves trading as much as they can with the West. They can subsidize their own inefficiency with abundant raw materials and oil, but their largesse no longer extends throughout Eastern Europe.

And the Russians have not tackled the problems caused by their own inefficient allocation of resources and politically controlled economy — failures that prevent their grasping the ramifications of economic change in their empire.

Stalin's withdrawal from the Bretton Woods agreements in 1947 led George F. Kennan to write his well-known pseudonymous article laying out the West's containment policy. If the International Monetary Fund then became a line of demarcation between East and West, Poland is now beginning to switch sides.

The writer, whose articles often appear in British newspapers, wrote this for The New York Times.

For the Arabs, a Time of Motion and Hope, but . . .

By Flora Lewis

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan is now committed to seeking negotiations with Israel on the return of territory in exchange for peace, the second Arab state to do so after Egypt. But . . .

There is always a "but" in the Middle East. King Hussein will not move without a formal agreement from the Palestine Liberation Organization to join the effort. As always, the PLO's Yasser Arafat is smiling and flying about, and making elaborate arguments to avoid coming to the point.

The king and his advisers are under no illusions about Mr. Arafat's compulsive dedication to avoiding hard decisions. By holding his Palestine National Council meeting here in Hussein's capital despite the absence of Damascus-based radical factions, and by applauding the king's speech, Mr. Arafat appeared to be moving toward the Jordanian position.

The king's strategy now is to try to pin Mr. Arafat down at last by persuading the people around him that there is no other choice. The argument is that time is running out on Palestinian hopes and that the PLO's

key constituency now is those who live under Israeli occupation, not the groups and cliques scattered outside.

But Mr. Arafat's strategy is still to seek influence, persuading the dissidents who boycotted the council meeting to make up. This offers President Hafez al-Assad of Syria another chance to block any hope of negotiations. If the radicals return, they would renew their demand for a veto against the Jordanian project, a recipe for continued deadlock.

Mr. Arafat and King Hussein have important differences. They are to start talks in a few weeks to draft a joint stand that would then be presented to an Arab summit. The process is scheduled to take about three months. But the timing seems wildly optimistic. Then, of course, comes the question of whether the Arabs can even agree to hold a summit.

The king insists on majority rule, which would favor the moderates, instead of the current requirement for consensus that gives the extrem-

ism and to restore Jordanian docility, especially if an Israeli pullback in Lebanon frees some Syrian divisions. So the barriers to real progress in the year ahead still look insuperable. But there are some important underlying changes. The most notable is that the big argument now is about peace and the conditions for seeking it. The usual talk about the "inevitable next war" has faded away.

That does not mean, however, that time is with the doves. A new, impatient generation of Arabs is rising and their societies cannot afford to do in these circumstances, that the United States must create a breakthrough.

Things just do not work that way. The king's call for an international conference with all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is an attempt to open something, an "umbrella" as it is called in the newly fashionable diplomatic jargon. But there is not a basis for it.

The major Jordanian concern at this point is Syria. Mr. Assad is furious at Hussein's audacity in playing host to the PLO despite intense Syrian pressures to prevent it. Some say Damascus may try military intimidation to prevent a PLO-Jordan agreement.

None of the leaders is willing or able to move quickly and decisively to get the peace process going. They must come to see it will simply happen by itself, or be delivered by a deus ex machina named the United States. There is some time for the new attitudes to ripen, but not a lot.

The New York Times

'Nuts' — The General's Marvelous Monosyllable

By Donald Wayne

CAMBRIDGE, England — Saturday is the 40th anniversary of perhaps the most famous American story of World War II — the story of "Nuts." The scene was Bastogne, Belgium, during the fierce 1944 Battle of the Bulge, when Hitler's armies launched a surprise winter offensive in a last-ditch effort to win the war. The Falaise's desperate gamble caught the Allies off guard and might have succeeded but for actions

of the 101st Airborne and others who had taken part in the battle.

I pointed out to him that the "Nuts" story was always being told by others and not by its main character. What was his version?

The general, who died in 1976, never bothered to write his memoirs. But he responded to my request by putting his first-person account into a letter, which he sent after returning to his home in Washington, D.C. Here is the full text:

The "Nuts" story follows.

At 11:30 on Dec. 22, four Germans came up the road to Bastogne from Remaix carrying a large white flag. My troops concluded that the Germans were surrendering. The envelops were blindfolded. They had a message addressed to the American commander in Bastogne. It demanded the immediate surrender of the Bastogne garrison and threatened its complete destruction otherwise.

I possess a letter written to me by General McAuliffe that tells the story in his own words.

When told what the paper contained, I laughed and said "Nuts." I then visited some troops. When I returned to the C.P. (Command Post), I was told that the Germans, still blindfolded, were saying

they had brought an official communication and were entitled to an official reply. "What shall I tell them?" I asked the staff. Colonel Kinnard, our brilliant G-3 (chief intelligence officer), suggested: "That first crack of yours that 'Nuts' would be a good answer." The staff agreed with enthusiasm, so they typed it out in official fashion:

"To the German Commander: Nuts. (Signed) The American Commander."

Colonel Harper placed the reply in the German officer's hand. The German asked if the reply was affirmative or negative. If affirmative, he had the authority to negotiate further. He did not understand the one-word reply. Harper said, "It means the same as 'Go to hell.' You understand that, don't you?" The German said, "Yes, and we'll kill many Americans."

General McAuliffe's refusal to surrender resulted in five days of ferocious enemy attacks, including a prolonged one on Christmas Day. When units of General George S. Patton's Third Army arrived to relieve Bastogne, it was none too soon. Today Bastogne has a "Nuts" museum and a McAuliffe Square.

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Ethiopia, a Land of Want

Thousands of hungry people are making their way to relief camps in Korem and Bati and elsewhere, some to be sent on to other camps, some just to die. Here, the famine is documented by Sebastião Salgado Jr., a Brazilian photographer based in Paris.

The photographs on this page were taken in northern Ethiopia. The places are called Korem and Bati, two of the food-distribution camps where thousands of famine victims have flocked from the drought-stricken countryside.

It is through photos that the famine has become a gripping concern worldwide. The drought has scorched a broad swath of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, for four years. And while press accounts have told of the developing tragedy, it was only after television in Britain and the United States showed the starving victims that the world took notice.

The story grows worse day by day. More than a thousand people a week are dying in Ethiopia's three northern provinces alone.

At Korem, the largest center, 225 miles (360 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa, about 60,000 refugees are encamped. Fifty were dying every day.

At Bati, 2,500 people arrive every day; 120 die every day, most of them children and old people. Solitary figures, the starving people, crawl over its parched and barren surface, searching for tufts of grass or windblown leaves, anything remotely edible.

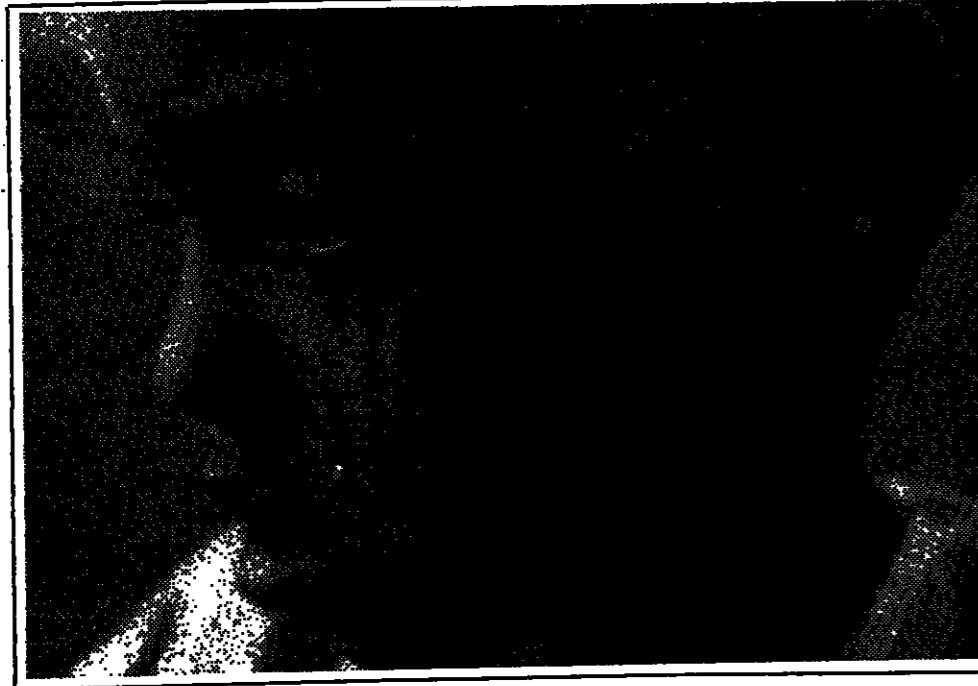
At twilight, they struggle back to the crowded camps where others have lain all day, too weak to move. They take shelter in huts made of sticks or in shallow holes dug into the ground. A few gather in communal shacks of corrugated tin to await darkness and another night of hunger.

The scenes of privation are no longer the only images. A \$100-million international relief effort is feeding 750,000 people daily. But the magnitude of the famine is staggering. Relief officials say six million Ethiopians are in dire need of food.

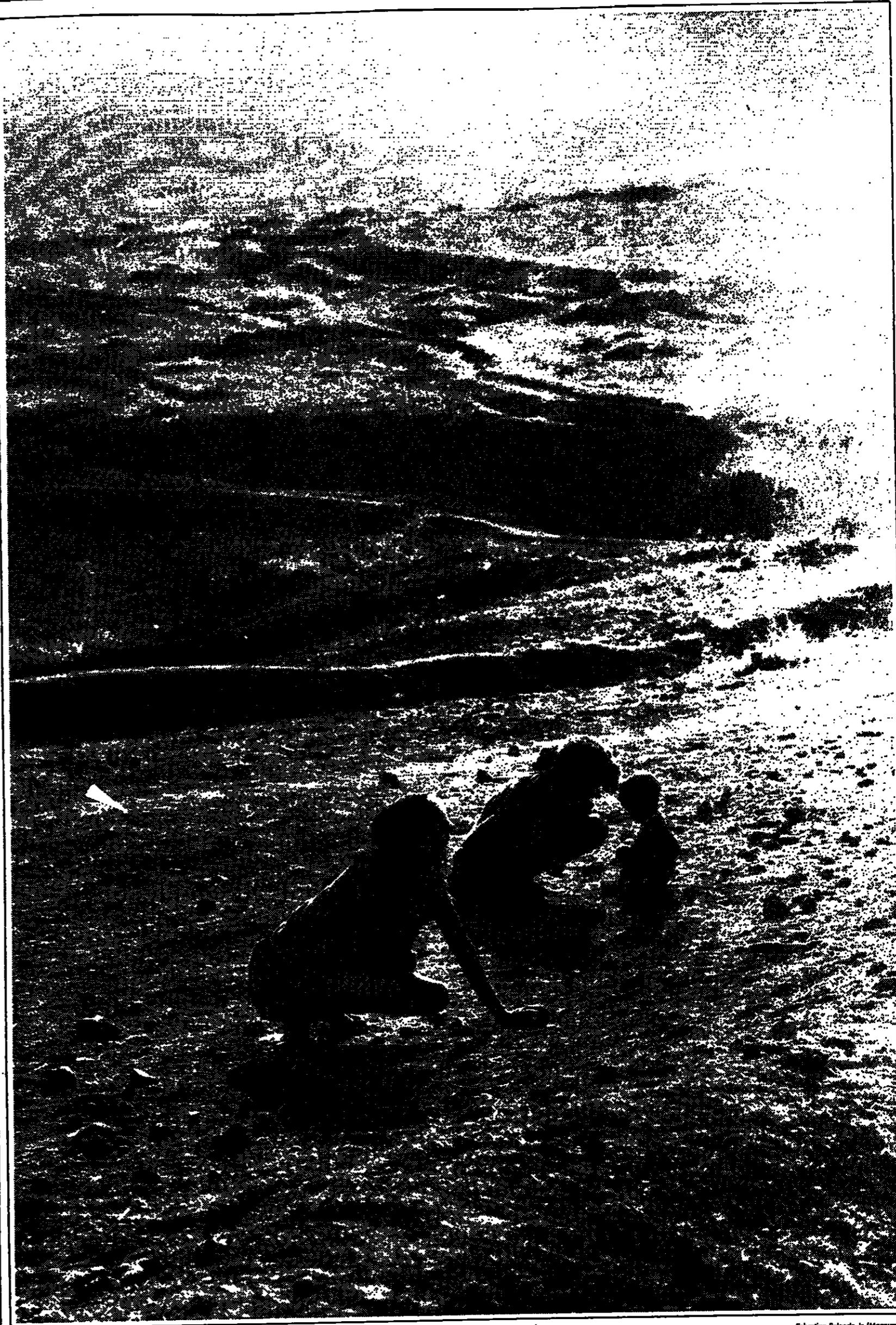
THE NEW YORK TIMES



Two mothers and two children wait for food at the Save the Children Fund camp at Korem.



The tear-streaked face of a hungry child at the Red Cross camp at Bati.



Outside the Red Cross center at Bati, refugees comb the hills, searching for tufts of grass or leaves, anything edible.

Sebastião Salgado Jr./Magnum



By the time they arrive at Korem, some refugees die before they can be fed and given medical aid.



A French doctor from Médecins Sans Frontières checks a new arrival at Korem.

ARTS / LEISURE

Aesthetic Judgment Falls by Wayside in Bidding for Drawings

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — While world records monopolize attention, the extraordinary inflation that is affecting drawings from almost any school goes virtually unnoticed.

It is impressive because in contrast to other areas it pushes up banal works and, more surprisingly, drawings whose condition is less than satisfactory.

In Christie's auction of what it called "Important Old Master Drawings" Dec. 13 and 14, high

SOUREN MELIKIAN

prices were consistently paid for indifferent Old Master drawings ranging from the 16th to the 18th century. The finest works in the sale were not particularly expensive, as if buyers could not see the difference.

A striking illustration was provided by a group of 20 drawings graced with a separate catalog titled "Old Master Drawings From the Collection of Mrs. Donald Stralem." These had been bought more than half a century ago by the late Casimir Stralem of New York. Collectors love items that have been out of the market for such a long period. But that was their chief merit. Too many of the drawings looked like parodies of their own style, obvious and not particularly well-executed.

There was the layman's idea of what a French Renaissance portrait looks like. A young man is seen head and shoulders, turned three quarters, his head emerging from the starched pleats of his high ruff. Attributed to the obscure Daniel Dumonster, the black and red chalk portrait, a little rubbed, went to £10,260 (about \$11,900).

There was the most hackneyed stereotype of a nude by Francois Boucher. Something appears to have happened to this drawing. The red chalk outline of the body is too harsh, the touches of white contrast too strongly with the black chalk. The color of the paper, originally blue is now a salmon gray that does not suggest prolonged exposure to daylight. It may have been cleaned a long time ago, the chalk being made to adhere to the paper and becoming darker in the process, or an overzealous restorer may simply have gone over the fading outline. At £7,600, the drawing must be getting close to a world record for an undesirable Boucher.

DOONESBURY



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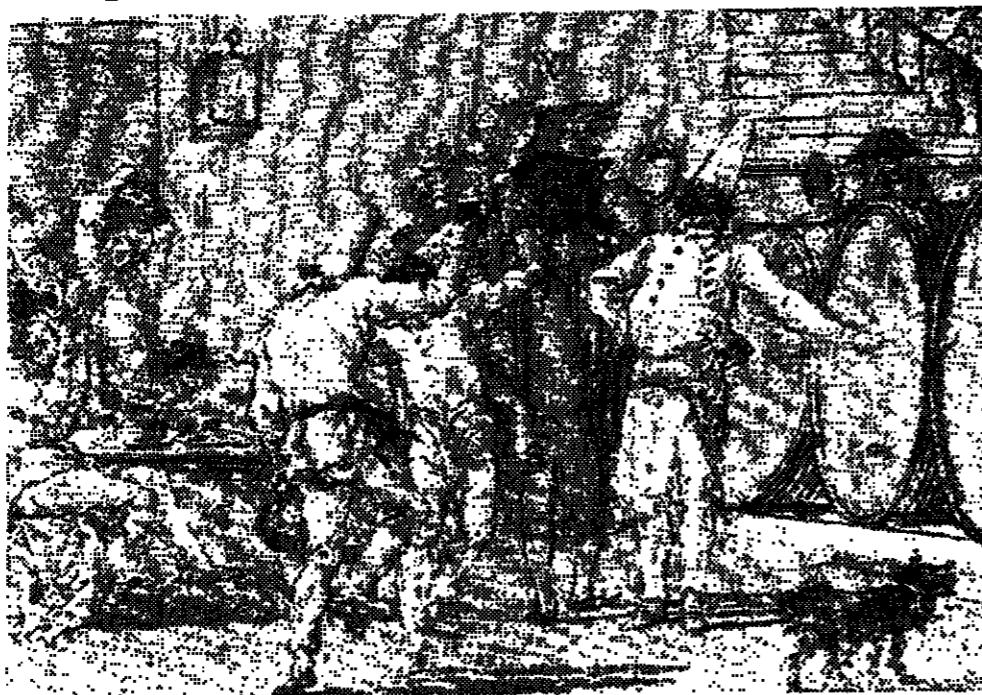
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Giandomenico Tiepolo's drawing of Punchinello sold for £73,400.

Next would come his "Venus Standing," in the nude, needless to say. A young woman leans heavily on an oval shield and simmers as her forefinger touches a heart painted on the shield, which is pierced by an arrow. Someone was lovesick enough to pay £55,000. This made an insufferably cute Fragonard study of six putti seen almost approachable at £16,200.

Most astonishing perhaps was the portrait of a young lady with a parrot, by Rosalba Carriera. With her upper body thrown back and a rose stuck in her hair, she typifies academic art of the Louis XV age in an interior decorator's setting.

Some of the blue of the dress looks much too bright, as do touches of pink. Asked if some color had been added to the pastel, Christie's expert Noel Amesley said he thought that some color might have been rubbed off. Either way, the pastel has lost its bloom, which makes the record price of £145,800 even more extravagant. Third rate — and in this case not impeccably preserved — drawings have never been so expensive.

Last week the phenomenon was not confined to the newly surfaced Stralem collection and thus cannot be accounted for by the surprise effect. The drawings "from various sources" sold before and after the collection reached equally extra-

ordinary peaks. Few experts would have dared forecast a £50,760 price for Canaletto's view of the Church of Jesus in Venice. This too has been nastily cleaned a long time ago; the brown pen strokes are slightly frayed along the edges and the sky looks empty, washed away.

A small architectural sketch for a stage setting by Filippo Juvarra, charming but insignificant, left connoisseurs staring in bewilderment as it climbed to £19,440.

Throughout the sale, one had a

feeling that the hierarchy of value had more to do with the quality of craftsmanship, to say nothing of condition, is irrelevant to a new category of buyers. This view finds support in the comparatively moderate prices that were paid for several top lots. A brilliant drawing by Giandomenico Tiepolo deserved a good deal more than £73,400 if compared with Canaletto's tireless drawing. It is one of the finest sketches from the Punchinello series and its condition is superb.

It is hard to explain why such Huet drawings have not gone up.

Amesley, with his uncanny gift for accurate forecasts, had given it a £320 to £480 estimate (including the buyer's charge). My guess is that it takes a trained eye to appreciate the craftsmanship of Huet's study after nature, while the appeal of Juvarra's architectural fantasy

for a theatrical setting is more instant. It is also more literary, and abstract considerations now tend to take precedence over the purely visual element in assessment of drawings.

One of the more obvious consequences of this factor is the accelerated promotion of the worst type of picture-postcard art through the use of the Pre-Raphaelite label. On Tuesday, Christie's auction of English drawings included a sentimental portrait of a woman in colored chalks done in 1867 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

The Latin title, "Aspecta Modus," well in tune with the literary inspiration of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, does not redeem the mediocrity of the drawing. It is creased and foxed, which hardly improves its appearance. But that did not prevent it from soaring to a crazy £24,840. There were some other follies, such as the £9,720 paid for a watercolor landscape by Albert Goodwyn, who would have done a brisk trade in post office calendars had he lived in our time.

At such a price it is still possible to buy many excellent drawings from the 17th to early 20th century.

In short, the art market balance,

which was based on aesthetic achievement, has collapsed. New buyers have entered it in masses. They are impressed by names and catalog entries and do not waste much time scrutinizing what they propose to buy. They might leave the market as promptly as they entered it, and they are making the market more volatile and unpredictable than it has been since World War II.



Christian Kobke's view of a Frederiksborg castle tower.

A Hermitage Leonardo Makes Rare Western Visit

By Susan Lumsden

International Herald Tribune

FOR CHRISTMAS — From Russia comes the "Madonna Benois," a Leonardo rarely seen outside the Soviet Union. It will be on exhibition at the Uffizi Gallery until Jan. 10.

The small oil painting (48 by 30 centimeters, 18.6 by 11.6 inches) is on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad. Little is known of the work after it was painted in Florence in 1478, when Leonardo da Vinci was 25. According to legend, it arrived in Russia with some Italian minstrels on their way to Astrakhan in the 19th century.

It is believed to have been bought by the grandfather of Madame Benois who loaned it for an exhibition of privately owned works organized in Leningrad by the art magazine Stanje Gody in 1908. The first art historian to see it and attribute it beyond a doubt to Leonardo da Vinci was E. K. Lipgart, the curator of the Hermitage picture gallery. Others experts quickly followed suit.

In 1912, the Benois family decided to sell the work to a London art dealer, but after an outcry in Russia the painting was sold to the Hermitage for 150,000 rubles. Together with Leonardo's "Madonna Litta," it is one of the major attractions of the museum. The "Madonna Benois" has been seen outside Russia only twice — in an exhibition of Italian art, "From Cimabue to Tiepolo," in Paris in 1935, and in a show of 11 Italian paintings from the Hermitage that went to New York, Washington and Los Angeles in 1969.

"It is extremely unusual and a rare example of the young Leonardo," says Luciano Berti, the director of the Uffizi. "The madonna is happy and joking, hardly more than a child herself, very unlike Leonardo's other works in which the madonna is pensive and severe and foresees the death of her son. Here, Leonardo has studied the psychology of happiness and expressed it with the rapid lines of the madonna's robes and the curly bunches of the Christ child's curly flesh."

Of the 20 Leonardo paintings known to exist, three are in the Uffizi. "The Annunciation" and the "Adoration of the Magi" are more characteristically intellectual and mystical, Berti believes. But the angel painted by him in his master Verrochio's "Baptism of Christ" (circa 1472)



Leonardo's "Madonna Benois."

echoes the soft beauty of the "Madonna Benois," Berti said. It was this angel that supposedly caused Verrochio to quit painting, daunted by his pupil's talent.

The "Madonna Benois" is being shown in the Sala Nobile, the only 18th-century room in the Uffizi similar to the style of the Hermitage. The loan is part of a long-term exchange program based on a 1979 agreement. In return the Hermitage had asked for Botticelli's "Primavera," restored in 1982. But it was too large to send, Berti said. "Instead, we offered Botticelli's 'Pallas and the Centaur.' It has perhaps even more symbolic of Florentine culture." The Botticelli will be shown at the Hermitage in March.

Another Russian gift in Florence is a group of 71 outstanding icons on their first trip outside the Soviet Union. "Icons from Soviet Museums: Russian Painting from the 15th to the 18th Century," runs at the Palazzo Strozzi through March 3.

The Uffizi Gallery will be closed Dec. 24 and 25, and Jan. 1 and 2; open Dec. 26, 30 and 31, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Regular daily schedule, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., closed Mondays.

More works by Leonardo can be seen in "Fortification Designs from Leonardo to Michelangelo" at the Casa Buonarroti, 70 Via Ghibellina, through Feb. 28.

The walls of Florence, designed by Michelangelo in 1529 and still visible in fragments from the Villa Michelangelo to the Costa di Giorgio, are only one of the defense

structures designed by artists of the Renaissance. They were drawn with a grace and beauty unequalled by military engineers of subsequent centuries.

The 74 works in the exhibition include designs by Durer, Vasari, Peruzzi, and Antonio and Giuliano da Sangallo, but the core of the group is the designs by Michelangelo. In particular, there are 20 rarely seen works from the Buonarroti archives, in the Cassa Buonarroti, which the artist bought in 1508.

Military architecture in the 16th century was marked by a debate between proponents of the triangular bastion, which included the pointed or star-like forms, and those who favored the circular bastion. Michelangelo preferred the former, Leonardo the latter.

Perhaps the most interesting designs of the exhibition are two by Michelangelo on paper containing drawings of a male nude. This juxtaposition of the powerful, sinewy, moving lines of the human body with the rigid, geometric ones of the military towers is an involuntary comment on the state of the universe. The irony is best summed up in a letter display criticizing Michelangelo's designs as quite unsatisfactory and obviously unpractical of an artist, not a practical soldier.

Casa Buonarroti, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. weekdays, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. weekends; closed Tuesdays.

Another dialogue of the beautiful and the practical is to be found in the exhibition "Giuliano Allegri: Editor and Printer" through Jan. 6 at the Palazzo Mangani, 24 Via Portigiani near via Fiesole. The work of this young Florentine is the latest in a series of exhibitions on graphic art inspired by the successful one on Franco Maria Ricci early in 1983.

Allegri, a follower of Stanley Hayter, has worked with Italian artists such as Giacomo Manzù, Emilio Greco, Renato Guttuso and Enrico Baj as well as with Victor Vasarely and Graham Sutherland. The delicate, vital rapport between lithographer and artist could be considered the theme of the show. Some of the works appear in book form, such as the drawings of Fabrizio Cenci accompanying the poem "Le Bestiaria" on Cortège d'Orphée" by Guillaume Apollinaire, or those of Enrico Baj illustrating "Le Bestiaria" on Cortège d'Orphée.

Palazzo Mangani, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; closed Mondays.

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Christian Kobke's view of a Frederiksborg castle tower.

The Unassuming Craft Of 19th-Century Danes

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Some painting is utterly sublime. Van Eyck's "Mystic Lamb," Memling's triptych in Bruges, the overwhelming Rembrandt in Kassel belong to this category, and such works carry with them a sense of adventure, as though a wind were blowing through them that arises in the drawing of all days and is headed we know not where. This admirable art is of a kind that most of us would not care to have in their homes. It is not made to share the beauty of an artist, not a practical soldier.

There is another kind of painting woven out of the very thread of daily life and yet infused with a sort of mild, poetic warmth that suggests how everyday occurrences of somehow partake of something beyond themselves.

To borrow from J. R. Tolkein's "The Lord of the Rings," the first are the Aragorns and Gandalfs of our history, the magicians and high adventures. The second are its hobbits.

The show of early 19th-century Danish painting at the Grand Palais definitely belongs to the second category. It presents the sort of works one would be delighted to have hanging from one's walls, with a charming, unpretentious, rustic, regional and slightly nostalgic spirit that pleases the hobbit in each of us. There are almost 200 works, including drawings, and they represent, in a mild, warm light, landscapes, scenes of daily life such as Denmark and views of cities such as Rome and Paris, where the young painters went to learn their craft.

This is a straightforward form of realism, devoid of any of the striving after the sublime that marked Danish art before 1800 and much art in the rest of Europe during the 19th century. It is devoid of the need to "elevate" and is content to show the day-to-day charm of the world. It is consequently a remarkable record of the period, amusing in the scenes showing gatherings of Danish artists on the grand tour, assiduously puffing on their long pipes and thinking, no doubt, of the day they will have to leave the golden light of Rome and return to their more austere climate (Constantin Hansen), or enjoying themselves in an inn of the Trastevere (Ditlev Conrad Blunck). A charming portrait of Blunck by his friend Wilhelm Bendz shows him, with a pipe clamped between his teeth and a red tasseled cap on his head, studying in a mirror a small painting he has been working on.

The main fare is pretty landscapes, views of Rome, the Temples of Paestum and of Paestum, but there are also countless Danish scenes: the handsome Romanesque church of Kalundborg (Johan Thomas Lundbye), Frederiksborg Castle at various times of day (Christen Kobke), a romantic moonlight view of the chalk needle Sømmerup on the island of Mon (Frederik Sødring). There are also numerous portraits (including one of Hans Christian Andersen, by Christian Albrecht Jensen) and groups.

There are numerous bronze vessels, a collection of bells (also represented in a fresco reproduced on the wall of the exhibition), some jewelry, animal figures, an attractive human figure with a silver face, and a number of large bronze emblems, in the shape of a trident, that were used to signify the royal presence. They reportedly refer to the ideograms shown on the middle) and shan (the mountain) but also call to mind the three points of the Asiatic shaman's headdress: these people were of "barbarian" origin and had only partly been assimilated by the Chinese melting pot.

"Zhongshan: les Tombes des nobles," Grand Palais, through Jan. 12.

William Hayter, well-known as an engraver and the dean of those who teach this art in Paris, is presenting a number of recent paintings. The work he has shown in recent years has been abstract and dominated by patterns. These large paintings are nonrepresentational and done in bright, slightly astrigent colors.

"William Hayter," Galerie J. C. Riedel, 12 rue Génie, through Jan. 12.

China is only beginning to scratch the surface of what promises to be a fantastic store of artifacts. One recent find, the royal tombs of an obscure dynasty that ruled over the kingdom of Zhongshan between the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., has yielded an impressive array of bronze objects, on view at the Grand Palais under the appropriate title "Zhongshan: Tombs of the Forgotten Kings." (We are informed that they were not really kings at all but merequees who decided to assume the title.)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Broken Hill Pty. Reports AT&T Scraps Stockholder Discounts

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty. Co. said Friday that its group net income in the six months ended Nov. 30 rose to \$415 million Australian dollars (\$283.5 million) from \$28.5 million dollars a year earlier. Volume increased to \$3.6 billion dollars from \$2.6 billion.

In a statement accompanying its earnings, however, the company said that increasing competition in all its business areas would make it difficult to maintain profitability at current levels.

The company said the improvement in the latest period reflected better results in all divisions, with the steel, oil and Utah Development Co. divisions the main contributors. Utah Development, acquired from General Electric Co. this year, earned \$2 million dollars.

Broken Hill said steel division earnings climbed to \$1.9 million dollars from \$1.1 million a year earlier, mainly because of higher domestic

sales and a 4-percent increase in raw steel output.

Oil division profit rose to \$23.6 million dollars from \$18.5 million last year, BHP said. It attributed the gain to higher crude oil sales and an increase in the average price received as a result of field mix. The company said, however, that the higher division results were partly offset by the effects of an excise levy on new oil produced after July 1 from the Fortescue Field in Bass Strait.

Broken Hill said a rise in depreciation to \$19.5 million dollars from \$15.4 million, was due mostly to the inclusion of Utah in the company's results and, to some extent, to higher charges following the commissioning of new assets in Bass Strait.

A rise in interest expenses to \$29.5 million dollars from \$48.5 million, was attributed to a higher average level of borrowings and a reduction of interest capitalized, to \$11 million dollars from \$22.5 million.

But offsetting factors included the retirement of some debt and generally lower interest rates.

Broken Hill's wholly owned subsidiary, John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd., earned \$22.6 million dollars, up from \$20.8 million, but experienced a decline in orders during the second quarter as a result of import competition.

Profit in the minerals division rose to \$34.8 million dollars from \$19.2 million a year earlier, BHP said. It said weaker iron ore and coal prices were offset by increased iron-ore shipments.

2 CPA Firms Plan Merger

The Associated Press

DENVER — A tentative merger agreement has been reached between two national U.S. accounting firms, Fox and Co. of Denver, and Alexander Grant & Co. of Chicago, Fox said Friday. Fox has about 1,500 employees, while Alexander Grant has about 2,500.

Sime Darby Sees Higher Earnings

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Sime Darby BHD expects a group pretax profit of 195 million ringgit (\$81 million) for the year ending next June 30, up from 136 million ringgit after adjusting for minority interest in 1983/84, the company said Friday.

The forecast excludes any profit that Sime makes from its proposed acquisition of United Estates Project BHD and Dunlop Malaysian Industries BHD.

Concerning the United Estates proposal, Sime said property development is a core business for the group but at present it has neither the specialist technical skills nor the management expertise to exploit the opportunity for an acquisition.

Wang Reduces Earnings Goal

Reuters

LOWELL, Massachusetts — Wang Laboratories Inc. said Friday that it expects earnings and sales growth in the second quarter ended Dec. 31 to be 20 percent, down from the earlier goal of 30 percent.

Earnings per share are now expected to be about 40 cents in the second quarter, compared with last year's 35 cents a share.

The company said its business remains strong but delays in availability of new software products have resulted in less growth than expected in the current quarter. Despite the delays, Wang said, volume shipments are expected to begin in January and continue during the second half.

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTIAGO — Latin America's regional economy, drained of capital by foreign debt payments, limped through a fourth consecutive year of depressed growth in 1984, according to the United Nations' Economic Commission.

Enrique V. Iglesias, the regional commission's executive secretary, said Thursday that a survey had found an average 1984 growth rate of only 0.2 percent in the 19 countries in the region.

During the year, the report said, Latin American countries transferred abroad \$26.7 billion more than entered the region. Most of the payments were made to service the region's \$360-billion debt.

"The level of capital transfers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Thursday that it would eliminate the 5-percent discount offered to stockholders when they reinvest their dividends to buy more AT&T shares. However, AT&T said it would continue its practice of not charging shareholders brokerage fees when they reinvest dividends.

Analysis, however, said the move meant that AT&T was flush with cash from operations and no longer needed to raise much money by having shareholders reinvest dividends.

"Their cash flow is strong enough that they don't need to give shareholders an inducement to reinvest dividends," according to Steven G. Christ, a senior analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., a Wall Street firm.

The immediate effect of the changes on AT&T's financial position was unclear. Without the discount, the company will now get full value for its shares. But the change could prompt some ordinarily loyal AT&T stockholders to leave the plan.

"The only reason we're in the plan is because of the discount," according to James S. Martin, executive vice president of the College

to invest at least \$20,000 in cash annually without paying brokerage fees.

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German-Led Group Wins China Pact

Reuters

BEIJING — A consortium led by Schloemann-Siemag has won a 1.4-billion-Deutschmark (\$432-million) contract to build a steel mill at Baoshan, near Shanghai, it was announced Friday.

The contract was won over competition from a Japanese consortium led by Mitsubishi Corp., industry sources said.

Schloemann-Siemag is now seeking a contract to supply a continuous-casting plant valued at around \$800 million DM for the complex, according to Heinrich Weiss, chief executive officer of Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft, the Schloemann-Siemag parent company.

Consortium partners include German, French and Swiss companies, the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corp. and the China Metallurgical Import and Export Corp.

Klaus Leifeld, the consortium director, said the hot-strip mill would be the biggest in the world with an annual capacity of 4.6 million tons.

The agreement contains clauses covering co-design work for parts of the plant between West German and Chinese engineers that includes considerable technology transfer, Mr. Weiss said. He said this was an important factor in winning the contract.

Mr. Weiss said Schloemann-Siemag would install a modern computer-management system in the mill, using International Business Machines Corp. computers. He said the computers would require clearance through the Western Coordinating Committee on Sensitive Imports.

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Enrique V. Iglesias, the regional commission's executive secretary, said Thursday that a survey had found an average 1984 growth rate of only 0.2 percent in the 19 countries in the region.

During the year, the report said, Latin American countries transferred abroad \$26.7 billion more than entered the region. Most of the payments were made to service the region's \$360-billion debt.

The commission's report suggested that ceilings were placed on

out of the region to pay the debt under present terms is not compatible with a resumption of satisfactory growth," Mr. Iglesias said.

The report said the production of goods and services, which determines living standards, was 9 percent lower this year than in 1980.

The nations of the region made a major effort to increase exports to generate revenue for debt service. That effort produced a positive balance of payments of \$7.5 billion. But that was not enough to cover the full cost of capital transfers abroad, which totalled \$3.3 billion.

The region's lack of growth is not acceptable, Mr. Iglesias said, because the population is growing by more than 2 percent a year and tensions are growing over unem-

ployment and health, education and housing needs.

Mr. Iglesias said interest payments on foreign debt were con-

suming 3 percent to 10 percent of the total value of goods and services produced in Latin American countries. He called for Latin American debtors and the major industrialized creditor governments to negotiate changes in how the debt is paid, placing more emphasis on stimulating development.

Latin American finance ministers have scheduled a meeting in the Dominican Republic in February. They are expected to propose that informal negotiations with the industrialized countries begin on debt and development issues.

The commission's report suggested that ceilings were placed on

interest payments, limiting such outlays to a percentage of export earnings lower than the 33 percent paid this year.

The commission also proposed expanded funding for development investments in Latin America by the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and other multilateral lending sources. Such expansion would offset long-term loans that would offset the recent reduction of lending to the region by private international banks.

Mr. Iglesias said that foreign private investment also should play a larger part. He said Latin American countries would have to reduce inflation, which drove up prices an average of 165 percent in the region this year, to attract private investors.

Production will not be resumed "until the causes of the tragic incident are fully understood," Union Carbide officials said.

Union Carbide Sets U.S. Layoffs

Mazda Reports Gain in Revenues

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Mazda Motor Corp. has reported operating revenues of \$5.8 million in fiscal year 1984, a 5-percent increase over revenues reported the previous year.

It was the ninth consecutive fiscal year that the automobile manufacturer has posted an increase in revenues and income and reflected the highest figures in the company's history, a company statement said Thursday.

Mazda reported total operating revenues of \$5.845 million, up from \$5.669 million in fiscal 1983.

Income before taxes and extraordinary items was \$22.6 million, up 2.8 percent from \$21.6 million reported in the previous fiscal year.

Mazda attributed its financial results to strong sales of the 626-E series and B-series vehicles in overseas markets, an upgraded model mixture, increased parts sales and streamlined operations.

Reckitt & Coleman to Buy Ciba-Geigy's Airwick Group

The Associated Press

BASEL, Switzerland — The London-based Reckitt & Coleman Group is to buy the Airwick Group from Ciba-Geigy Ltd. of Basel, Switzerland's largest chemical company, for \$90 million Swiss francs (\$19.2 million), the two companies announced Friday.

The agreement is conditional on approval by Reckitt & Coleman shareholders and government officials in the various countries in which Airwick operates, the companies said.

The Airwick group, with sales of about \$280 million in 1983, represents Ciba-Geigy's major involvement in consumer products. Its principal markets have been North America, which accounts for 38 percent of group volume; France, with 15 percent; Germany, 15 percent, and Italy, 9 percent.

Reckitt & Coleman, which operates in the fields of household products, foods and pharmaceuticals, had sales last year of about \$1.15 billion at current exchange rates. The purchase will increase its household and toiletry business by over 50 percent, according to the two companies.

Airwick, previously independent, was acquired by Ciba-Geigy in 1974 and employs 3,000 people worldwide.

Pott Industries to Sell

United Press International

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Pott Industries Inc. said Friday its St. Louis and Caruthersville, Missouri, shipyards and related operations are for sale. Pott is a subsidiary of Houston Natural Gas Corp., which is selling most of its coal and marine businesses

Debt Payments Said to Drain Latin Economies

DENVER — A tentative merger agreement has been reached between two national U.S. accounting firms, Fox and Co. of Denver, and Alexander Grant & Co. of Chicago, Fox said Friday. Fox has about 1,500 employees, while Alexander Grant has about 2,500.

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Union Carbide Sets U.S. Layoffs

United Press International

DANBURY, Connecticut — Union Carbide Corp. said Friday it would lay off 33 workers Saturday and 27 more next week at its Woodbine, Georgia, insecticide plant because methyl isocyanate production has been suspended.

Union Carbide suspended the production and shipment of methyl isocyanate from its Institute, West Virginia, plant after the lethal gas leaked from a similar plant in Institute, Ind., Dec. 3, killing more than 2,250 people and injuring thousands more.

Production will not be resumed "until the causes of the tragic incident are fully understood," Union Carbide officials said.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia

BHP

Net Inc. Per Share

9 Months Net Inc. Per Share

1st Half Net Inc. Per Share

Revenue Per Share

Per Share

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 7,700,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 1,150,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to this closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. PE. S/L High Low Close Chg.

A

	12 Month High Stock	Div. Yld.	PE.	S/L	High	Low	Close	Chg.
74 38 Adm I	18	6	42	44	42	42	42	+2
74 40 Adm II	18	6	42	44	42	42	42	+2
74 41 AIC Ph	20	2.2	11	12	19	19	19	+2
74 42 ALLSB	20	2.2	11	12	19	19	19	+2
74 43 AM Int'l	12	1.2	11	12	12	12	12	+2
74 44 AMTfdr	4.25	7.2	12	12	4.25	4.25	4.25	+2
74 45 Acme Int'l	20	2.2	11	12	20	20	20	+2
74 46 Action	12	1.2	11	12	12	12	12	+2
74 47 Achw Int'l	15	1.5	11	12	15	15	15	+2
74 48 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 49 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 50 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 51 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 52 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 53 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 54 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 55 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 56 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 57 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
74 58 Adm II	14	1.5	11	12	14	14	14	+2
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SPORTS

Austrians Finish 1-2-3
In Women's Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA CATERINA VAL-FURVA, Italy — Elisabeth Kirchler on Friday led a sweep by Austrian skiers of the first three positions in a World Cup women's downhill race.

Kirchler flashed down the 2.18-kilometer Cavedale course in 1 minute, 24.60 seconds. She edged teammates Veronika Vizium and Katrin Gutensom by 0.19 and 0.38 seconds.

Michela Figini of Switzerland, the Olympic downhill champion, was fourth, 0.45 seconds behind the winner.

It was the third career World Cup victory for Kirchler.

A fourth Austrian, Sieglinde Winkler, finished fifth in 1:25.19, ahead of Marina Kiehl of West Germany, who was 0.64 seconds behind Kirchler. Another Austrian, Sigrid Wolf, was seventh in 1:25.32.

France's Catherine Quittet was eighth in 1:25.35 ahead of another Austrian, Veronika Walinger, who was timed in 1:25.40. Laurie Graham of Canada finished 10th.

The race, the last of the year, was held in clear weather down the same course where the women's

combined downhill of the World Championships will be held in February.

The victory moved Kirchler into second place in the overall cup standings, with 70 points. Kiehl holds the lead with 88 points in eight cup races.

In St. Moritz, Switzerland, Gérard Andersen of Norway stalked West German Hubert Schwarz for most of a 15-kilometer race Friday before passing him with a half-kilometer remaining to win his second consecutive Nordic combined World Cup ski meet.

Andersen, the 1984 world junior champion, also who also edged Schwarz last week in Yugoslavia, compiled 419.1 points to 417.3 for Schwarz. Thomas Mueller of West Germany finished third with 414.21.

Schwarz had taken the 70-meter ski jumping portion of the two-day meet Thursday and started nearly two minutes ahead of the field of 57.

Andersen, 20, remains atop the World Cup points list with 50 and Schwarz is second with 40. Mueller is third, Hallstein Boegert of Norway fourth and Uwe Dottzner of East Germany fifth. (AP, UPI)



Elisabeth Kirchler is held aloft by Katrin Gutensom, left, and Veronika Vizium after the World Cup downhill event.

A Wild-Card Round of Recent Losers

The Associated Press

The Los Angeles Raiders looked terrible last Sunday in losing to the Pittsburgh Steelers, a loss that cost them the home-field advantage to Seattle for Saturday's National Football League wild-card game.

The New York Giants looked terrible last September in losing to

NFL PLAYOFFS

the Los Angeles Rams, the team they will play in Sunday's NFL wild-card game.

But coaches John Robinson of the Rams and Chuck Knox of Seattle are not chortling over the prospect of playing either team. Especially since, like the Raiders and Giants, their teams also lost their last game.

The game between the 12-4 Seahawks and the 11-5 Raiders will be their sixth in two years. Last year the Seahawks won the two regular-season contests, then lost to the Raiders, 30-14, in the American Football Conference championship; this season, the Raiders won 28-14 at home, then lost to the Seahawks, 17-14, in Seattle.

Seattle is still recovering from a 34-14 loss at home to the Denver Broncos last Saturday that cost the AFC West championship and a first-round bye. It was their only loss at home this season.

They got a break Sunday when the Raiders' loss to the Steelers meant the wild-card game would be played in Seattle's Kingdome but it's a break that doesn't soothe the concerns of quarterback Dave Krieg, whose 32 touchdown passes were a Seattle record.

"I knew we were going to play the Raiders either here or there," he said. "I'm happy it will be up here but it doesn't wipe away what happened against Denver."

The defending Super Bowl champion Raiders, meanwhile, have made a switch that may be designed to offset the Kingdome crowd — inserting Jim Plunkett at quarterback in place of Marc Wilson. Plunkett began the season as the starter until a rib injury forced him to the sidelines and Wilson took over.

"I feel Jim's experience is vital," Coach Tom Flores said of Plunkett, who quarterbacked the team in its 1980 and 1983 Super Bowl victories. "I just feel, at this stage, he would be the best to go with even though he is still a little rusty."

The Giants go into Anaheim, California, from a game almost as bad as their loss to the Rams — a 10-3 defeat by New Orleans that they played knowing it couldn't affect their playoff chances, win or lose.

Season Totals

Season Totals (Opponents)

ART BUCHWALD

The Passing Parade

WASHINGTON — I was driving down the highway the other day at a respectable 55 miles an hour when I got a call on my CB radio from the man in the car behind me.

"Come on, Chicken Little, speed it up. If you can't drive, get the hell off the road," he said.

"It might interest you to know that I am within the established speed limit as posted along this U.S. highway," he said.

"No one pays any attention to the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit anymore," he said.

"That's where you're wrong. There are many God-fearing citizens who still observe the law of the land. It is people like you who are a menace to society."

"Get out of the left lane so I can pass you, you numbskull."

"If I did that, sir, you would only start speeding and I would become an accessory to a crime. Why are you in such a hurry to get to your destination anyway?" I asked him.

"What business is that of yours?"

"I'm curious to know what you're going to do with all the time you save going 20 miles an hour faster than I."

"I'm trying to get to Culpeper, Virginia, to have dinner with my mother."

"What kind of mother do you have who won't give you dinner if you arrive 12 minutes late?"

4 Rockwell Drawings Returned by Attorney

United Press International

AUGUSTA, Maine — The case of Maine's four missing Norman Rockwell drawings is over, although the mystery is far from solved.

The "Four Seasons" drawings were purchased by the state in 1962 to help promote Maine tourism. At the time, they cost \$1,800 each. They mysteriously disappeared, but were returned Wednesday by an unidentified attorney.

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